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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1859.

[No. 6.]

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## From Liberia

THE recent arrivals from Liberia have placed in our hands many letters, also two numbers of the *Liberia Herald* and one number of the *Star of Liberia*, containing interesting information of the proceedings of the Legislature; the condition of the several settlements; of the trade and agriculture; of an Act for opening a road to Careysburg, and various other acts for internal improvements; of the nomination of President Benson as a candidate for the next presidential election; together with appropriate notices of the deaths of Chief Justice Day, and the promising young lawyer E. W. Draper; of the recaptured Africans; of Missionary meetings; regimental parades; the first chapters of Rev. George L. Seymour's report of his exploration of the interior; and more important than all, of the enactment of a clear and positive law against the French emigration system, or in other words, the slave trade in disguise. We

here give this act, as it appears in the *Liberia Herald* of February 16th :

### AN ACT PROHIBITING THE ENLISTMENT OF NATIVE AFRICAN EMI-GRANTS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, [Sec. 1,] That no vessel shall be allowed to enter at the custom house of this Republic, or to cruise on the Liberian coast, for the purpose of enlisting and procuring native African emigrants to transport beyond the high seas, or to any foreign country, nor shall any person be permitted to engage within this Republic or on the Liberian coast, in the enlistment and procurement of native African emigrants, for a foreign country: Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the enrolment of Kroomen as seamen on board of naval vessels and legitimate merchantmen, trading on the African coast, as heretofore.*

SEC. 2. Any person guilty of a violation of this act, shall suffer the same pains, penalties and forfeitures that are established by law for the punishment of the slave trade; all



laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 24th, 1859.

We give the following extracts from letters received at this office :

From President BENSON.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

*Monrovia, February 22, 1859.*

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th October last, and thank you for its very interesting contents. My only regret now is, that I am not able, for want of time, to write you as fully as I desire. I can only send you a line or two now. I am trying hard to get a number of the Herald out in time to send by the M. C. Stevens, and will be able to do so provided she does not sail before to-morrow noon.

"Our national fair passed off very well, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

"I have sent two cases of seeds and roots to the U. S. Patent Office, care of Dr. James Hall, Baltimore, which I hope may reach there safely. I enclose a catalogue of them, (perhaps a few omissions.) I also have some very fine sugar cane, a couple of loose bundles; I will send them if I can get the captain to take them loose. I do not wish any more seed sent out in return until the November trip of the Stevens, as we cannot plant them before March or April. I would like as great a variety as possible: the different kinds of wheat, especially such as are grown within the tropics; Egyptian corn; the various kinds of tropical seed, procured from the East and West Indies, South America, the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, as well as seed from the temperate zone. This Government would be glad to continue a reciprocation, and if there are any particular kinds of

seed desired from this country, let them be designated, and they shall be sent in any desired quantity.

"I hope to be able to send you the report of the adjudicating committee of the national fair, by the ketch Mary Howell, of Baltimore, or the schooner Antelope, of Boston, both of which will sail for the United States in a week or two.

"I send you in a box to Rev. Mr. Pinney's address, a package of the samples of some of the Liberian woven cloth, exhibited at the fair. It is quite ordinary, I am aware, but it is a beginning, and as such it is encouraging.

"Seymour arrived in this city in December. I have not time to write you the particulars of his tour; he has no doubt written to you. I have the journal of his tour, consisting of nearly a hundred pages of foolscap; a column or two of which will appear in each number of the Herald.

"We are getting on peaceably and quietly; the farming interest is very encouraging. It is supposed that not less than 100,000 pounds of sugar will be made this season in Liberia; there are about 40,000 lbs. new on hand, and some of the largest planters have only ground a third of their cane. \* \* \*

"I send about twenty-four pamphlets of the history of the French emigration system on our coast.—Please distribute them as directed. I hope it will silence the last caviller.

"I write hurriedly, as you see, and have not time to copy."

From Ex-President ROBERTS.

"MONROVIA,

*February 19, 1859.*

"When we are satisfied that the object in which we are engaged is a good one, and we have reason to believe is approved by Heaven, then we should never give place to des-

pondency. Rely upon it, the Colonization enterprise is of Divine origin, and Providence will sustain it. No cause, however good, is without its traducers, and Liberia, too, has her enemies, who are active in spreading all sorts of evil reports to her injury; but I am satisfied that eventually truth will prevail: and peradventure the assaults levelled against her now are permitted by Providence to give greater brilliancy to the truth when it shall be made apparent. I presume before this the stories in relation to the *Regina Cœli* have been put at rest. \* \* \*

"You will regret to hear of the death of Dr. Forney, late U. S. Commercial Agent at this port, who died quite suddenly on the 9th instant, and was buried the following day with every demonstration of public respect due to his position. The Rev. Mr. Seys succeeds him in office, by the temporary appointment of Commander McBlair, of the U. S. Ship Dale. \* \* \*

"Public matters here are progressing as usual. Our Legislature is having a long session, for Liberia. They have increased the tariff fifty per cent.; therefore we may hope that, possibly, our financial embarrassments may, before a great while, be somewhat relieved.

"Our College work is to remain suspended another year. The Legislature have passed a bill making certain amendments to the charter, which are to be submitted for approval to the Trustees of Donations before going into effect. I am half inclined to go to the United States by the Stevens, but cannot very well leave home now."

From the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Government Agent for Recaptured Africans.

"MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

"February 21, 1859.

"I wrote to you fully by the Schooner. Exchange, of Baltimore,

which sailed early in January, and now take pleasure in adding, that on the 4th ultimo I took passage in the ship M. C. Stevens for the Leeward Coast, to accompany eighty-five of the liberated Africans who were assigned to the counties of Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, by your agent, H. W. Dennis, Esq. We landed thirty at Bassa, in the care of C. Z. de Randamie, Esq., your agent there; thirty more at Sinou, care of B. A. Payne, Esq.; and twenty-five at Cape Palmas, in the care of J. T. Gibson, Esq., agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

"They were all in good health and quite contented. Mr. Dennis had sent down (and every thing was safely delivered) an ample amount of provisions, to last them for the entire year.

"I take pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and faithfulness of your agents in all matters appertaining to these poor exiles from their homes and friends. They are well fed, clothed, schools established for them, and attention paid to their religious training.

The Protestant Missions at Cape Palmas have adopted ten of these children, and the Presbyterian Mission here [Monrovia] have taken eight, in both of which cases they will be most carefully provided for and educated.

"My trip to the leeward, stopping both times at Bassa and Sinou, afforded me a most favorable opportunity to see and examine both places; and I must say I regard it as a great pity that companies of emigrants cannot be induced to settle there. Accompanied by B. A. Payne, Esq., I went up to examine for myself those celebrated falls, sixteen miles from Greenville, on the Sinou River. We started at 4 A. M., a cool, delightful morning,

and in three and a half hours were at the spot. I had never imagined that such water-power, so ample for any number of mill-sites, could be found in Liberia. The entire depth of fall is at least eighteen feet, the distance from the level of the river above, to below the rocks at the terminus of the rapids, about one hundred yards. Above, on the north side, some eighty to ninety feet above the falls, a fine plateau of rich land, abounding in the finest timber, invites settlers, and holds out inducements, not to be excelled anywhere. A finer place for an inland agricultural settlement cannot be found. Peace with the natives is established now on a very sure basis; the bar is almost always so good that with a careful pilot not a drop of water need be shipped; the landing cargo on the river side is effected with great ease; and such is the superiority of the Sinou water, that ships prefer watering there to anywhere else. Capt. Heaps filled his two noble tanks of 8,000 gallons capacity each, at Sinou. The wars and diseases subsequent, have almost depopulated the place, and the few survivors gave, and gave, to their poor suffering homeless fellow citizens, until they had hardly any thing to give. I do hope that Sinou will soon be replenished by at least one hundred emigrants. You have two small but well built Receptacles, on a fine location, now occupied by the Congo recaptives, but no emigrants have ever been sent to them. Mr. Payne is a most efficient agent.

"You will be surprised to hear of the death of John Z. Forney, Esq. late U. S. Commercial Agent for this port, but your surprise will be increased when you learn that I have been appointed by Commander McBlair, of the U. S. Ship Dale, as 'Acting U. S. Consul' for this place until the pleasure of the U. S. Gov-

ernment can be known. It is to be hoped that a successor to the late Dr. Forney will soon be sent out."

From the Hon. J. H. PAXTON, Superintendent of Careysburg.

"MONROVIA,

"February 19, 1859.

"I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated 29th October, per M. C. Stevens on the 25th December last. \* \* \*

"Careysburg I can say is as healthful now as it ever has been, and as a proof of my assertion I have only to say, that the emigrants last by the Stevens are doing well, have drawn their lots, and in most cases their little houses nearly completed.

"Permit me to thank you kindly for the medals forwarded by Mr. Seys, which you have been pleased to move the Executive Committee to furnish for Zodah and Tom Peter.

"Mr. Seys' arrival here as U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, gave general satisfaction, and his reception was quite flattering. He has not been able to visit Careysburg as yet, in consequence of my stay in this city, but will go out with me on the adjournment of the Legislature, to see, and witness the progress of the settlement he has the honor of founding, and his many warm-hearted friends, (natives and Americans.) You can well imagine with what cordiality he will be received. May peace, happiness and pleasure attend his sojourn here!

"I failed to assure you, before closing the above paragraph, that while last at Careysburg, when I went out to accompany the emigrants, I informed Zodah and Tom Peter of your regard for them in sending them medals in token of the friendship the Society entertained for them. They were delighted, and begged that I should return their many thanks through you to



the Society. They are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of myself and Mr. Segs, to deliver the medals to them. Such acts of respect gain the confidence and friendship of the natives, and remove from them any suspicion of ill-will towards them.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The matter for consideration is, since it has been proven that an interior locality is the best suited, by far, for the acclimation and future healthfulness of emigrants, and since such abundant success has attended the efforts of the Society in this wise, what farther can be done for its sustentation and sure advancement of its prosperity—especially when it is considered that not the emigrants only are to be benefitted, but that such settlements are to be the great moral agents upon which we may, with certainty, predicate the redemption of the surrounding heathen.

"Careysburg is advancing to a position (providing the proper means be employed) to rank in a few years among the first townships in the country. It is true, the majority of the inhabitants of the settlement are such as I cannot characterize as intelligent; therefore, they cannot just now exhibit a proper enterprising feature; nevertheless, they are industrious.

"You will pardon me for the liberty I take in writing to you in this manner. But feeling what an interest you take in what concerns Liberia, and especially what relates to Careysburg, as well as your knowledge of the character of this people in the general, I feel that I am not taxing your time, nor disparaging the reputation of my own people when I write in this wise.

"There is something more needed for the benefit of interior settlements than emigrants; but upon this point I introduce no argument now.

"Sir, in conclusion, I beg to re-

commend still to your influential consideration, the people of the settlement of Careysburg."

From Rev. WM. C. BURKE.

"CLAY-ASHLAND, LIBERIA,  
"February 20, 1859.

"I rejoice that an opportunity offers that I may address you a few lines, in answer to your kind favor received by the M. C. Stevens. I am always delighted to hear from you, and whenever there is an arrival I am expecting a letter from you.

"This leaves myself and family in pretty good health; my health, and that of my family, are generally good, quite as good as it was in America.

"The season has been very cool and dry up to this date; the showers will however soon commence. Every body seems to be busy cutting off and preparing their farms for planting in March. The natives in this county may by no means be called a lazy people, for they work very hard at some seasons of the year. We have a company of emigrants from Cambridge, Mass., who have taken quarters back of us in the little cottage receptacle brought out by Mr. Cowan: they expect to settle back of us, somewhere in the vicinity of the Receptacles. They are a promising set of emigrants, and will become useful citizens. I sincerely hope they may do well, as much depends upon their reports in regard to many of their friends coming from the North: such emigrants as those we need to build up the country. There has been but little mortality among them up to the present time,—only two old women have died." \* \* \*

From Dr. DANIEL LAING.

"MONROVIA,  
"February 21, 1859.

"We arrived at Monrovia December 25th, after one of the most plea-

sant of sea passages. The company in the cabin were very agreeable, and time passed rapidly. We lost two children, in the steerage, by scarlet fever. \* \* \*

"The Cambridge emigrants are located in the Receptacles back of Clay-Ashland; two of their number have died—Mrs. Sylvester and Mrs. Oliver; the former from an affection of the heart, and other difficulties or diseases contracted in America, and of long standing. The latter, from the effects of a fall upon her back—she having very imprudently attempted to walk into town one day in a state of great mental excitement. They were both old persons, this latter being one of the six brides, aged sixty-three. The rest of the company are all doing well, having all had attacks of fever.

"I have been obliged to have small windows cut in the upper rooms of these buildings, for the purpose of ventilation, and the stairs altered, they being too steep for safety. The small bush in the immediate vicinity I have also ordered cleared, and several trees to be felled, which stand in dangerous proximity to the buildings.

"The site appears to be a healthy one, and the situation as pleasant as could well be found; water excellent, and at a convenient distance: the emigrants, so far, content. The road to town is good, at this season of the year; but will need bridging for the rainy season, otherwise it will be impassable.

"During my absence the farmers upon the St. Paul's have been steadily going ahead, and there are now several thousand pounds of sugar ready for market—say fifteen thousand at each of the farms of Anderson and Cooper, besides smaller quantities at other establishments. We are a poor people, with very little capital, but I think we shall gradu-

ally work ourselves up to a respectable standing, and supply some produce as an offset to the large amount imported into our country; and when this brings general relief to the community it will not be so forbidding a place to him of timid heart, after all."

From JOSEPH A. PEACHER.

"CAREYSBURG, Feb. 15, 1859.

"I cannot think of letting this opportunity pass without dropping you a few lines, in the way of thanks to you and the Society for your very kind and benevolent feelings towards myself and family, for giving us a free passage to this country, and for the six months' support that you have promised to us, and for the quantity of land that you have allowed us. We are here safe in this country, and are quite well; and I do love the country, and am perfectly satisfied with it, though we have had no one here to give, or point out the land that you have allowed me. But notwithstanding I was determined to go to work while I had health and strength: so I have selected a lot and cut it down, and my house will be done in about four days more, so that I can live in it. I found the people in this town somewhat careless about living so I went to giving lectures on agriculture, and advising them to go into the soil for a living; and as money was scarce in this place, it will be the means of bringing it in. I went so far as to recommend that they mould and send corn, ginger, ground nuts and starch, that you would sell it for us. So I have some of them to agree to go into it; so we got the society formed. I send you two samples of the starch we can make here with little trouble, one of the cassada and one of arrow root; so you will please examine them, and let me know by the Eng-

lish mail steamer what you think you can do for us; and when the Stevens returns we want to send you some corn, if possible. I have been to work ever since I have been in this place, for I find it is a rich country, and there are prospects for a man, that is, if he is industrious, to make a handsome living."

FROM JAMES W. WILSON.

"ROBERTSPORT, Cape Mount,  
"February 28, 1859.

"I am happy to inform you that Cape Mount has improved considerably; the people show a spirit of industry, here and there you can see good small frame houses going up, notwithstanding the dark clouds that have been thrown over Cape Mount by her enemies, I feel that God will cause the sun to burst forth in his meridian splendor. I am happy to inform you that emigrants to this place can get lands immediately on their arrival, and the contrary belief has been the greatest obstacle that could be urged against Cape Mount. I know of no other; as we have a beautiful situation, pure water, and a healthy place. I really believe that emigrants can pass through the fever here with more safety than in any other place in Liberia. Here is a woman, who came out in the Elvira Owen, one of the Waters people, that never had the fever. She says she has not been sick with the fever one day. Cape Mount has the advantage of the first news on the arrival of the Stevens, and the last opportunity for writing when she is going. I believe no settlement has improved more than this in the same time, and under the disadvantage that her farm lands have not been surveyed, and false reports circulated against her, which influences emigrants to seek other places.

"In December last I visited Mon-

rovia, and went up the St. Paul's River, and saw that the farmers had plenty around them to make them comfortable. I saw crops of sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton growing. Sugar can be bought at nine cents per pound, and the syrup at fifty cents per gallon. I visited the soap factory, and saw as fine quality of soap as we could need. By this you may judge that the people are trying to do something for themselves and country."

FROM RICHARD FORD.

"GRAND CAPE MOUNT,  
"February 28, 1859.

"Knowing the interest you take in this place, I will give you a succinct account of it. The healthiness of the place cannot be excelled. The last emigrants have little or no fever; the highness of the land and the purity of the air and water are very favorable. There is no place more productive, and if you could only see some of our people's cultivation, especially that of the Kelly people, you would be astonished. Such men as those of the Kelly people, are the men to build up the ruins of Africa. We have now got our farm lands, and the prospect is cheering indeed. The people have almost all of them good and substantial houses, and what a few years ago was the undisputed territory of the beasts of the forest, now blossoms like the rose. The work of the French in carrying away our people is, I believe, effectually stopped, and though we were very much belied about that affair, I believe it will ultimately be beneficial to Africa.

"Our population is about six hundred, men, women and children. Our fish are the finest in the world, and in great abundance; and although this is not a Paradise, yet I say to my brethren come and par-



take of our liberty and the luxuries of this your fatherland."

FROM DANIEL and ALLEN BARKER.

These persons write to the Financial Secretary mostly on business, in behalf of their company living at Cape Mount. The money still due them they wish forwarded in cash, as they are mostly engaged in trade. They express deep gratitude for what has been done for them. Two of the party (Daniel and Allen) have bought a blacksmith's shop, and wish to have iron and steel sent them instead of money. The following is sent as the list of their company:—Daniel Barker, Allen Barker, Collins Barker, Faith Barker, with their five children, Elizabeth, Lilly, Anna, Charles and Jack—in all nine persons.

FROM S. V. MITCHELL.

"GREENVILLE, SINOUE.

"February 1, 1859.

"Your letter by the M. C. Stevens was duly received. I was glad to see that we were not altogether forgotten. As regards emigrants, twenty five of the recaptured Africans were sent to us, which is some addition to our place. Our old friend Mr. Seys has visited us, and thinks this place has been misrepresented. He went up to the falls, and thinks the soil and location could not be surpassed. Our country is improving in an agricultural point of view: our people seem to have a spirit of rivalry about them. The mortality has not been as great last year as it was the two years past: the births have been more than for five years past.

"I am perfectly satisfied with my home, and would not change it un-

der any consideration. My pecuniary loss has been great, still I have no reason to complain, for I am living comfortably with my family. Out of the seven that came out with me, I can thank God and say I have not lost any by death. Three of my girls are married and doing well, one of them has gone to farming—so I see nothing to discourage me in Liberia.

"The Presbytery meets here this year. The weather has been fine and refreshing this season: the harmattan winds are now blowing very hard, so much so that two blankets are considered necessary and comfortable. We have no thermometer in the house to tell the degree of temperature, but it was unusually cold.

"I send you two bills, which are said to be good—if so, you will please send me Blackstone's Commentaries, the United States Almanac, and United States Law Catechism: if not, buy just so far as it will allow.

"You will please receive my kind regards with that of my family."

FROM JAMES H. DEPUTIE, Teacher in Tracy Receptacle.

"ROBERTSPORT, G'd Cape Mount,  
"February 28, 1859.

"The recaptives, a portion of them, arrived here on the fourth day of January, and are now advancing slowly in the English language. Some of them, in my opinion, will learn very fast, but others again will not learn much. I have besides some colonists, that they may have an opportunity of learning the primary branches of the English language. The emigrants have not taken the fever yet. The people here are improving very fast; they are building farm houses. Cape Mount is now rising to a level with other settlements. Our school is



suffering greatly in consequence of not having books sufficient for the advancement of the pupils."

[Such books are sent out in the Stevens.]

FROM CHARLES STARKES.

"UPPER VIRGINIA, St. Paul's River,  
"Liberia, February 19, 1859.

"I have for a long time been painfully anxious in consequence of having repeatedly written you recently and received no answer.

"I had also about one hundred pounds of coffee to send you, of my own cultivation, which I declined remitting, not knowing whether it would be prudent to hazard on an uncertainty. I requested you, in a former letter, to be kind enough to send me certain articles in exchange for coffee. If you desire me to send you any coffee, as I have disposed

of my former lot, please say so by the return of the vessel, and I will endeavor to be ready to ship to you by the following trip.

"You have doubtless been satisfactorily informed that the report that the Liberian Government was compromised in encouraging and assisting the Regina Cœli to purchase a cargo of slaves in her jurisdiction, was false and malicious. During my ten years residence in this Republic, I have not seen the slightest symptoms of any attempt on the part of our legal authorities, or citizens, to encourage the slave trade under any circumstances; our laws expressly forbid it, and the rigid penalty attached to a violation of said laws must ever speak volumes in our favor, and they have been uniformly, strictly and impartially administered."

### Return of the M. C. Stevens.

DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA ON HER SIXTH VOYAGE.

As our last number of this journal was going to press, we announced the arrival at Baltimore of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*. Her passage home from Cape Mount to the Capes of the Chesapeake was, by calms, protracted to the period of 58 days—nearly twice the usual time. She brought a valuable cargo, for sundry persons, some 100 casks of palm oil, about 50 tons of camwood, besides small quantities of ivory, sugar, syrup, coffee, &c.

The following is a list of her passengers:

*In the Cabin*—Capt. B. W. Leary, Mrs. Jane R. Draper.

*In the Steerage*—Thomas Cooper, Mary Cooper, Harriet Cooper, Wm.

Wats, Robert Hill, Isabella Hill, David Kelly, Catharine Kelly, Mary Ann Moore, Phebe M. Morine, Sophia Norman, Marietta Norman, Andrew Urie, Moses Bailer, Edward Neuffville, Sard Eddington—(*all intending to return to Liberia*,)—Caroline West, Philadelphia, Susannah Ladd, Indiana.

Not an hour was lost in refitting the ship for her voyage, and receiving on board her cargo and emigrants, so that on the 12th ult., she was ready for her departure. The religious ceremonies, at 10½ o'clock on the bright morning of that day, in the presence of a large audience, were deeply impressive. With the emigrants, (including three colored missionaries to Africa,) were gather-

ed on board the ship and adjoining wharves a large company of the friends of the missionaries and other emigrants, with benevolent citizens who felt interested in their welfare and the Republic to which they were destined. The weather was delightful, and the Heavens smiled upon the scene. We make the following extracts from the report of the proceedings given in the Baltimore American :

The three missionaries, Rev. Armistead Miller, Thomas R. Amos, and James R. Amos, are sent out by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. They have been educated at the Ashmun Institute in Chester County, Pa., under the charge of the Rev. John P. Carter, formerly of this city. These men have given great promise of usefulness and of adaptedness to their peculiar work.

The exercises were commenced at a quarter past ten by the reading of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which was sung by the assembly. The Rev. Andrew B. Cross then read part of the 46th Psalm and the 35th chapter of Isaiah, prefacing it with a few remarks, that this copy of the Word of God, out of which he read, was sent to Daniel Thomas, in Monrovia. He was a boy that in 1832 went out with the Rev. Melville B. Cox, who, in the March of that year, landed in Monrovia, and died there in the April of 1833. That boy was now the man, and had been in office for several years under the government of Liberia.

To-day, it is an interesting sight, to see these men going out to preach that Gospel, and these colonists to settle in that land with the Word of God in their hands. It was the Bible

which had made us the people we are; on it as a foundation our fathers laid the government of this country; it is the foundation upon which every nation must build to be blessed, and this Bible can and will bless Africa.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith, of the 2d Presbyterian Church, then spoke of the condition of Africa, its darkness and destitution; but that at this time there was a hope for it which was very encouraging. Here are people going back to the land of their fathers with the Gospel—going at a time when God in his providence is opening up a door everywhere for the Gospel. The time in which we live is peculiar—all nations seem to be inviting—and even now, we may be on the eve of the fulfilment of the prophecy when a nation shall be born in a day.

Rev. Cyrus Dickson, of the Westminster Church, then addressed the emigrants and the missionaries—encouraging them in their work, and urging them to be faithful representatives of the Gospel.

The Rev. Armistead Miller then spoke. He said he was going home—home, Africa was his home. He not only had a mother and sisters there he wanted to see, but was anxious to go back home and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to his own people. He said she was dark and benighted, but this Gospel would enlighten her, and make her a nation among the nations.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, a Presiding Elder here, in the African Methodist Church, then spoke, congratulating his brethren in their going out; and while he did not feel it was his duty now to go, he felt that he could do good here in getting ready. He would help to cut the wood and get the fuel ready to heat the water in the engine, the steam of which would bear them on in their work.

Rev. Thomas R. Amos followed, saying: He was not from Africa; he had not seen it; but he went cheerfully to it as a field of labor, where he could do good for his race; they were needing the Gospel, and he had confidence in the opinion that that land would be raised up—it might be, Africa was the land that would be born in a day. He was glad that there was a country that the colored man could make his own. From the climate of that country, the white man won't own it. Whether he lived long there or died within a short time, he was desirous of going and doing what he could to enlighten it.

Rev. James R. Amos then addressed the assembly on the interest he felt in the cause of missions, and the hopes he had for his people, &c., and bid them farewell, as each of the others had done.

The Ministers and people on the deck then called for the singing of the hymn by the emigrants alone, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which was started by a little colored girl named Sophia Glassgow, and sung by them with great effect.

Rev. Andrew B. Cross then said he had one word to the emigrants and their friends who were left. When Dr. Carey went to India, in 1793, or about that time, he said to Andrew Fuller, "Brother Fuller, I am going down the well, do you hold on up at the top to the rope." So I say, while these emigrants and missionaries are going out, all of

you who are behind hold on to the ropes and help them.

William Crane, Esq., then said, I am an old friend of the African race. About thirty-two years ago the first Baptist Church of Monrovia, consisting of seven members, was formed in my house, in Richmond, Va. I was with Lot Carey in that enterprise, and since that I have been a steady friend and helper of the cause, and wish you all God speed.

Rev. Mr. Day, of the Seamen's Union Bethel, then prayed. The long metre doxology, "To God the Father, God the Son," &c., was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Cullum.

The crowd lingered on board and around the wharves, all seeming deeply interested in the exercises and the enterprise. On the whole, it was one of the most interesting assemblages of the kind we have ever witnessed, and we feel assured that it must result in great good to this cause. We never have seen better feeling and more general interest in an embarkation than in the present.

The Mary Caroline Stevens is a ship belonging to the American Colonization Society, which was built by said Society out of a generous bequest of \$36,000 from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot County, and was named after his daughter in honor of the donor. Such noble acts are not lost, and the donation has done great things for the African people.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS BY THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,  
From Baltimore May 12, 1859.

No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
OXFORD, PA.				
1	Samuel C. Glassgow	56	Free	}
2	Elizabeth do	56	do	
3	Zephonia do	27	do	



No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
4	W. L. Glasgow	25	Free	Destined for St. Paul's.
5	Rachel Ann do	21	do	
6	Maria do	25	do	
7	Byard do	15	do	
8	Sophia do	23	do	
9	Jehoshaby do	5	do	
10	Samuel do	21 mos	do	Missionary of Pres. Board of Missions. To be landed at Monrovia.
11	Rev. Armistead Miller	33	do	
BALTIMORE, MD.				
12	Mrs. Armistead Miller	30	do	To be landed at Sinou.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.				
13	Rev Thomas H. Amos	32	do	Missionary Pres. Bd. of Missions.
14	Susanna Amos	33	do	
15	Emma Amos	11	do	Missionary Pres. Bd. of Missions.
16	James R. Amos	8	do	
17	Georgianna Amos	5	do	
18	Rev. James R. Amos	34	do	
19	Isabella Amos	40	do	
20	Elwood Burton	11	do	
21	Jacob P. Johnson	40	do	
22	Sarah Johnson	23	do	
23	Henry Johnson	37	do	
24	Phebe Johnson	30	do	
25	James Miller	25	do	
VIRGINIA.				
NORTHUMBERLAND Co.				
26	Isaac Burgess	30	Slave	Emancipated by the will of B. Burgess. Destined for Careysburg.
27	Jacob do	27	do	
28	Charles do	38	do	
29	Willoughby do	23	do	
30	Polly do	57	do	
31	Bettie do	36	do	
32	Mahalia do	27	do	
33	Sereno do	8	do	
34	Laura do	6	do	
35	Macrina do	3	do	
36	Hiram do	17	do	Emancipated by the will of B. Burgess. Destined for Careysburg.
37	Seloma do	14	do	
38	Henderson do	12	do	
39	Jerry do	5	do	
40	Hannah do	32	do	
41	Jane do	16	do	
42	Ben do	12	do	
43	Thomas do	7	do	
44	Hannah do	5	do	
45	Polly do	3	do	
46	Walter do	20	do	Emancipated by the will of B. Burgess. Destined for Careysburg.
47	Sidney do	18	do	
48	Lucy do	40	do	
VIRGINIA.				
LIBERTY, BEDFORD Co.				
49	Frank Rogers	46	do	Emancipated by the will of B. Burgess. Destined for Careysburg.
50	Tom do	37	do	
51	Sally do	50	do	



No.	Where from.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.	
52	Clarissa	..20..	..Slave..	Emancipated by the will of Timothy Rogers. Destined for Sinou.	
53	Sarah	..17..	....do..		
54	Emeline	..15..	....do..		
55	Amy	..14..	....do..		
56	William	..12..	....do..		
57	Aberilla Rogers.....	..42..	....do..		
58	Harvey	..20..	....do..		
59	Davy	..18..	....do..		
60	Maria	..16..	....do..		
CHARLESTON, S. C.					
61	Thomas Taylor.....	..32..	....do..	Emancipated by A. McWilliams.	
62	Hannah do.....	..27..	....do..		
63	Robert	..7..	....do..	Emancipated by Sarah B. Jones. Destined for Sinou.	
64	Thomas	..4..	....do..		
65	Beck	..2..	....do..		
66	Susan	..1..	....do..		
67	Charles Hohlman.....	..24..	....do..		
68	Edward do.....	..22..	....do..		
69	Susan do.....	..19..	....do..		
70			....do..		
BURKE COUNTY, GA.					
71	Green Walker.....	..20..	....do..	Emancipated by the will of F. J. Walker, of Burke County, Ga. Destined for Sinou.	
72	Catharine do.....	..19..	....do..		
73	William do.....	..18..	....do..		
74	Augustus do.....	..17..	....do..		
75	Henry do.....	..12..	....do..		
76	Elizabeth do.....	..10..	....do..		
77	Julia do.....	..1..	....do..		
78	Bright Louisa do.....	..37..	....do..		
79	Louisa do.....	..34..	....do..		
80	Susan do.....	..30..	....do..		
81	Selia do.....	..18..	....do..	Emancipated by Moses Walker. Destined for Sinou.	
82	Emily do.....	..2..	....do..		
83	Berrien do (a cripple.)	..15..	....do..		
84	Martha do.....	..6..	....do..		
85	Adeline do.....	..5..	....do..		
86	Amanda do.....	..4..	....do..		
87	Matilda do.....	..4..	....do..		
88	Minerva do.....	..1..	....do..		
89	Wesley do.....	..1..	....do..		
AUGUSTA, GA.					
90	Henry Williams.....	..37..	....do..	Emancipated by will of Gustave Dugas, of Augusta, Ga. Destined for Sinou.	
91	Maria do.....	..36..	....do..		
92	Jane do.....	..5..	....do..		
93	Gus do.....	..3..	....do..		
94	Edward do.....	..7..	....do..	Emancipated by Mrs. M. E. H. King, of Jackson, Louisiana. Destined for Careysburg.	
JACKSON, LA.					
95	Daphne Sims.....	..40..	....do..		
96	Cato	..23..	....do..		
97	Susan	..20..	....do..		
98	Tilman Sims,	..24..	....do..		
99	Emily Sims,	..20..	....do..		

## EMIGRATION OF FORTY-ONE EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE Agents of the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans for the estate of the late John McDonogh, of the latter city, have engaged a passage for, fitted out and sent, in the ship *Rebecca*, Capt. Carter, to Liberia, forty-one of the slaves emancipated by the will of Mr. McDonogh for colonization in that Republic. The ship sailed from New Orleans the 27th of April.

One young man, (liberated by E. C. Hyde, Esq., and for whose welfare he has made ample provision,) also embarked in this ship.

*List of Colored People belonging to the McDonogh Estate, sent by the Ship Rebecca, Capt. Carter, to Monrovia, Liberia,—which ship sailed on the 27th April, 1859, consigned to Mr. H. W. Dennis, by the Agents of Baltimore and New Orleans for the estate of John McDonogh:*

1..Narcissa.....	aged about 16 yrs.
2..Little George, son of Sophie..	17
3..William.....	48
4..Burrell.....	50
5..Betsey, wife of Burrell.....	32
6..Lewis.....	13
7..Young Burrell.....	8
8..Ann.....	30
9..Keziah..	12
10..Jamoch..	Ann's { .....4
11..Martha..	children. { .....2
12..Baby....	{ 5 months
13..Tite.....	22
14..Victor..	children of { .....6
15..Anna..	Tite. { .....1
16..Peter.....	30

17..Gabriel.....	32 yrs.
18..Flem.....	50
19..Jerry.....	41
20..Alexander.....	30
21..Dempsey.....	25
22..Sam.....	31
23..Frank.....	35
24..Henry.....	35
25..Kelize.....	37
26..Big John.....	55
27..Victor.....	44
28..Sarah.....	19
29..Little John.....	35
30..Caroline, wife of little John..	33
31..Harrietta..	} children of { .....12
32..Jerome...	
33..Elizabeth..	
34..Baby.....	} little John. { .....6
35..Dick.....	
36..Juliana, his wife.....	26
37..Adele...	} children of { .....7
38..Pauline..	
39..Baby....	
40..Sophia.....	Dick. { 9 months.40
41..Hannah.....	60

42..Thomas Hyde, liberated by E. C. Hyde, M. D., of New Orleans—aged 19 years.

## DEPARTURE OF THE MCDONOGH NEGROES.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th ult. says:

“The ship *Rebecca*, Captain William Carter, left Government wharf yesterday, direct for Liberia, cleared by Messrs. Prats, Pujol & Co., and having on board forty-two negroes belonging to the McDonogh estate. They go provided with money, clothes, household implements and agricultural instruments of every description. A physician on board will look to their health during the voyage, and when they land the Liberia Emigration Society will take charge of them during six months, and help them to establish themselves.”

NOTE.—The 41 by the ship *Rebecca*, (McDonogh's people,) and 1, Thomas Hyde, liberated by Dr. Hyde, sent out in the same vessel from New Orleans, and 99 in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, in all 141, added to 10,033 previously sent to Liberia, by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, make a total of 10,174.

## Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

WE are indebted to this gentleman, who has resided for several years on the Western Coast of Africa, and repeatedly visited Sierra Leone, (the last time about a year since,) for many interesting facts

concerning the Government, trade, people and prospects of this English colony, so justly celebrated by the humanity and piety which gave it origin, and for its beneficence in the cause of African freedom and civilization. Mr. Hall is a very close and accurate observer, and gives us reason to hope for further information in future numbers of our journal.

#### CHAPTER FIRST.

##### ARRIVAL OUT.

I was a passenger on board the ship "M. C. Stevens," bound to Liberia, when on the morning of December 15th, 1857, at sea, and 100 miles distant from Cape Mount, her first port of destination, she met the brig "Hannah," of Baltimore, en route from Monrovia to Sierra Leone; an opportunity was thus unexpectedly afforded me again to visit that colony, and I was soon on board of her. The change from a ship of over 700 tons, subject to the constant confusion created by nearly two hundred passengers, besides her crew, to a freighting vessel of less than half her dimensions, whose whole "company" numbered only fifteen, was a great one, but twenty-eight days at sea had inclined me to consider any change as very desirable. The brig was on her first voyage, therefore new and clean. Her captain, a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was a kind-hearted and honest man, but no Yankee from extremest Maine could vie with him in peculiarity of language or love of codfish.

Her supercargo, a colored Librarian, and one of the firm to which the vessel and cargo had been consigned, was taking her to Sierra Leone to dispose of some articles

for which they could not find a ready sale at Monrovia.

Early in the afternoon of the next day we made the false cape of Sierra Leone, which lies four miles south by west half-west, from the true cape; our wind was then light, and a misty atmosphere peculiar to this coast in the dry season prevented our being able to distinguish this highland until quite near it, but all at once the sea breeze strengthened and dispelled the haze, affording us a view of the whole mountain range. We soon picked up one of the two pilots now discovered, and took his boat in tow. The boat was about twenty feet in length, roughly built, but well modelled, her sail was much discolored and worn, and her four-pronged anchor was made of a mangrove root. The pilot, a native of Bermuda, was an active and talkative man, who gave orders in broken English with the greatest assurance, as if entirely unconscious that they were hardly intelligible. We soon cleared the lighthouse, crossed the river bar and ran past Cape, Pirate's and White Man's Bays, and rounding King Tom's Point, anchored in Freetown harbor.

Cape Sierra Leone is the termination of a lofty range of hills, called by its first discoverers (the Portuguese) "Sierra Leva," because they supposed it to abound in lions. Their average height is 2,000 feet, though one peak or more may be fully 3,000. The chain terminates at Cape Shilling, after having made a high double land, which can, in clear weather, be seen many miles at sea. Their summits are covered with lofty forests and their sides everywhere with natural or cultivated green. The lighthouse is situated at the extremity of the cape, is 69 feet high, and shows a fixed red light. From it a large rock, called the Carpenter's rock, bears west



13° 7' south, true, and is distant about one mile. The passage between is unsafe. Vessels bound for Freetown from either windward or leeward have, however, only to bring the cape light to bear south south-east, and then to run for the fixed blue light on Freetown wharf, which is generally to be seen from the cape. By the side of the cape lighthouse is a handsome two-story brick building, erected at government expense, as a temporary retreat for convalescent government officers or the families of respectable colonists, when suffering from climatorial fevers, any of whom can, if it is then vacant, obtain a permit from the government to occupy it for a week or two. Families thus taking possession carry with them their own furniture, servants and provisions. The cape itself has been very much improved by cultivation, and there are upon it many fine specimens of the nut-palm, taller and more graceful than is usual for that species, resembling much the *Palma Real*.

Cape, Pirate's and White Man's Bays are all inlets on the south side of the river. "Cape" derives its name from its locality; "Pirate's Bay," known by its white sand beach, is so called because once a favorite resort for slavers and pirates. This portion of the coast was one of the first upon which the slave trade was prosecuted, and that, too, in the days of "good Queen Bess," who in 1588 granted letters patent for its being carried on "from the northeast part of Senegal to one hundred leagues beyond Sierra Leone river;" and for a long period

after the purchase of the site for Freetown by the British company, that trade was rife in this river and about these inlets; but now the banks which encircle them are cultivated by liberated Africans, who occupy bamboo and frame houses, in villages which are almost hid from view by the plantain and banana trees, and but few boats enter them except for fishing purposes.\* Sierra Leone river is ten miles wide at its mouth, and although this is obstructed by an extensive sand bank, called the middle ground, there are two passages for entrance—that on the north is two or three fathoms deep and only fitted for very small vessels, but the southern and principal channel is about two miles wide, and varies in depth from five to twelve fathoms, and this depth of water is carried to the harbor, where, indeed, nearly all vessels anchor in fourteen or fifteen fathoms—water enough for even the "Great Eastern."

I had several times seen Cape Sierra Leone, and made the same quick sail up to the anchorage, but it was always after a stay of some time upon the coast and the beauties of tropical scenery had become familiar. This time, save the most barren portion of San Antonio, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, I had seen no land since leaving America, and then my last look was upon the white sand beach of Cape Henry, only interesting as a part of my native land. Never did the scenery before me appear so romantic as when watching from the forward part of our little vessel, as extremely forward as I could get, the open-

\* Queen Elizabeth seems to have had strong misgivings of the nature of this traffic, and the evils to which it might lead; for though it was represented by those interested in it that the Africans were taken away voluntarily, and transported to the Spanish colonies as laborers, and not as slaves, she expressed her concern lest any should be carried off without their own free consent, in which case she declared it would be detestable, and call down the vengeance of Heaven upon the undertakers.—*English History*.



ing of every point and tree, the shifting mountain scenery, and the town, at first so contracted, gradually expanding into shape: within three hours after sighting the noble mountain range, and just as the sun was sinking behind its hills to meet the ocean, our anchor dropped, and all above and around us, even to the dirty shipping in the harbor, seemed redolent with tropical beauty.

Our Yankee flag had "caught the eye" of three American masters, whose vessels lay in harbor under English colors; they were soon alongside, and boarded us immediately after the assistant harbor master, a creole black man, the port regulations not permitting them to do so before. We were glad to see our own countrymen in a foreign port, and cheerfully gave them from our stock of newspapers, an article always asked for on such occasions; they, in return, held a long yarn with our captain—talking steadily for two hours about themselves, the place and state of the market. They told us that they all came out in the employ of Messrs. M. & Co., of New York, but the firm having failed, the partner residing on this coast had transferred all their vessels and their remaining cargoes to Mr. H., a mulatto merchant of Freetown; therefore, the English flag covered what were easily recognized as American vessels. The smallest of them was the schooner *Mary Gambrill*, built and for some time owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but sold to New York, and afterwards seized and condemned as a slaver, and again sold in New York by Government, at public auction, to Messrs. M. & Co., who sent her many times to this coast, but it is believed never for slaves.

Our captain recognized the schooner's name, and remembered that he superintended her building ten years

ago and commanded her on her first voyage. He thought her slow, and could hardly realize her being considered fleet enough for a slaver. I proposed his going on board to look at his old home, but, though a Marylander and all unused to black pilots and harbor masters, his simple native honesty made him shrink from visiting so leprous a thing.

There being no twilight within the tropics, it was dark before our visitors left. We bade them good night, and, leaning over the ship's rail, listened to the dip of oars in the still phosphoric water, as their boat moved slowly off; and when that sound died away, dull noises from the town reached our ears, and I recognized the once familiar tom-tom, and knew that happy, ignorant people were dancing to the sound of their native music. Lights flickered in the distant Kroo Town, others illuminated the dwellings of more civilized people, while the binnacle lamp, the vestal of each ship in harbor, added its earth born starlight to the scene. Who would not on such a night, and with such strange surroundings, enjoy its mild loveliness, and seek to solve in his own mind the problem of Africa's redemption?

## CHAPTER SECOND.

### OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Freetown is the capital of Sierra Leone, the residence of the Governor and his Council, and the centre towards which all business tends. The town is two miles long by one broad, and being built up around the base and on the ascent of the mountains, presents a strikingly beautiful appearance. Its outline is nearly semi-circular: Fort Thornton occupying the highest point directly back and above the Government

House. At the foot of Fort Hill, on the west, lay Soldier's Town, Grassfield's and Kroo Town; east of it are numerous streets and squares, called by favorite names, but all forming parts of Freetown, which was first settled through the influence of Mr. Granville Sharp and other philanthropists, who sympathized with the distressed blacks in London, many of whom had been taken there after the peace of 1783, having entered British service during the war with America, and served both by sea and land. In London they were objects of prejudice on account of their color, poor, and exposed to evil influences, while among the lowest class of white people. About four hundred of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character, sailed from Portsmouth on 9th of April, 1787, in His Majesty's Sloop *Nautilus*, under charge of Captain Thompson. Thirty-four died on the passage out, and the remainder were landed in Sierra Leone before the 1st of June, the site being granted to His Majesty's Government by King Tom, one of the native chiefs of that region. The rains set in soon after their arrival, and being but poorly sheltered, and debilitated by habits of intemperance, many of them suffered greatly from the acclimating fever, so much so that by September two hundred had died. But the mortality stopped here, for not over five or six died during the next two years. After the *Nautilus* sailed from England, much interest was manifested in the success of the colonists, and supplies were several times sent them. In 1788, Mr. Granville Sharp, at his own expense, chartered a vessel of one hundred and sixty tons, and sent fifty persons, with two months' provisions, besides tools and other necessities.

The Government added £200 more

for purchase of supplies. This interest resulted in the formation in 1790 of what was styled the St. George's Bay Company, instituted for the purpose of opening and establishing a trade in the natural products of Africa, "especially to the free settlements in St. George's Harbor."

In the same year the little colony was attacked by natives, and the town burnt. Several of the colonists were killed—two were captured and sold into slavery—many took refuge on "Bob's Island," near by, or became scattered up and down the country, while others returned to England or the West Indies. So completely were they routed or killed off by the war and subsequent trials, that, in one year after, only sixty-four could be collected out of the original four hundred and sixty. These were taken in charge by the Sierra Leone Company, and located by its agent, Mr. Falconbridge, at Fourah Bay, about one mile and a half above their former town—the new site being called Granville Town.

The St. George's Bay Company existed only until the incorporation, by act of Parliament, of the before mentioned Sierra Leone Company, when it became a part of it. The objects of this association were the same, viz: to establish commercial factories at Sierra Leone and its vicinity, to introduce civilization among the native inhabitants, and ultimately, to break up the traffic in slaves. As a joint stock company, its capital was limited to £500,000, to be raised by "subscription from members of the company, or other persons, in shares of £50 each," but it commenced operations with a capital of £250,000; its duration was also limited by charter to thirty-one years from 1791. The land purchased for the Crown by Captain

Thompson was transferred to it, but it was found advisable to repurchase it, at the trifling expense of £30, of King Niambanna and his subordinate chiefs.

King Tom lost popularity among his people for having made sale of his town, and having finally died in a small native village, sixty miles up the river, was not buried, because (as his enemies said) he had sold his country and had none to be buried in. The first vessel sent out by the Sierra Leone Company, carrying a colonial agent and his council, arrived in February, 1792. She was shortly followed by several others, with forty of the company's servants and artificers, ten colonists, sixteen soldiers, and above thirty women and children, all of whom were white, but it was especially provided that colored settlers should have equal rights with the whites, that good schools should be established, and every effort used to promote religion and good morals—all being allowed the privilege of choosing their own mode of worship.

The directors finding it difficult to procure in London a desirable class of colored persons for settlers, and preferring them to white, because of their better adaptation to the climate, conferred with a gentleman in London, deputed by the free blacks of Nova Scotia, to apply to the government for a free passage thither. This being granted, they accepted the proffered services of Mr. Clarkson, a lieutenant in the navy, to go to Nova Scotia and collect such as might determine to emigrate.

These people, like many in London, and the first settlers of Sierra Leone, were American "loyalists" conveyed to Nova Scotia after the peace of 1783. Many of them were born in South Carolina, and, however fond of liberty, had acquired

little love for the cold climate of Nova Scotia, and were glad to seek a home in a more congenial one. Moreover, all had not received the land promised them, and many who had received their lands were subsequently deprived of them and removed to an inhospitable part of the country, far from any market for their produce. The whites were not kindly disposed to them; indeed, so far from it, that a local chief justice declared from the bench "that the climate of Nova Scotia was too cold for whites to subsist there without the help of slaves." With such a prospect before them, eleven hundred and thirty-one decided to embark for Africa, which they did in sixteen vessels. Sixty-five died on the passage out, of fever, contracted at Halifax, and the remainder were located on the ground purchased for, and at first occupied by the London emigrants, the new settlement being appropriately named Freetown. Within a few weeks after their arrival forty more died of the Halifax fever, the remainder continuing in good health until the setting-in of the rains, when all were attacked with the African fever and ninety-eight died. Their exposure under such circumstances was necessarily great, but it was increased by the non-arrival of a store-ship, which had put back to England in a storm, and did not reach Sierra Leone until the rains were nearly over. Severe as the acclimation of these people seems to have been, the whites, who immediately preceded them, suffered more. In all, one hundred and nineteen persons arrived, out of whom fifty-seven died the first year. Moreover, the whites continued to suffer from the fever, but the Nova Scotians became so well acclimated that during the following three months' rain, only five of them died.



The company had promised to the Nova Scotia settlers twenty acres of land for each man, ten for the wife, and five for each child, all subject to a rental, but it was found impossible to comply with these terms without surveying land on the hill sides, which were covered with impenetrable jungle and not fitted for cultivation. Accordingly four acres were given to each family. The matter was amicably arranged at the time, but subsequently became a ground for trouble. Just as the new colony began to assume an appearance of prosperity, its progress was checked by the proceeding of a French squadron, which in October, 1794, attacked the town, burnt the church and all of the new public buildings, and carried off every thing of value belonging to the white settlers. The company's ship *Harpy*, with goods on board to the value of £10,000, was seized, and two other vessels were afterwards taken. It is very doubtful whether the French Government sanctioned this outrage, having before approved the enterprize. It appears, rather, that the French sailors were induced by the slavers to demand an attack, and that the officers, in those times of lawless excitement, dared not refuse compliance. The company at once sent out two vessels with supplies and materials for rebuilding, so that, in two years after, the town numbered three hundred houses besides public edifices. Most of those occupied by the settlers were of one story, with sides and floor of "country" timber, roofed with boards, shingle or thatch. Few had chimneys, and the smoke of fires, required in the rains, was permitted to find its way through the thatched roof, or out at the open doors and windows. They were generally from twenty to thirty feet long, by twelve to fifteen wide,

and divided into two rooms, while the average cost of each, for building and material, was about £10. The Governor's residence and nearly all the new buildings belonging to the company were sent out in frame from England. Trade was resumed with the natives, and the settlers began to cultivate their small lots, which had been surveyed, "beginning one-fourth mile southeast of the town, and extending four square miles." All divided into lots, and "each made accessible by a path ten feet broad, cut with great labor and expense," but the land did not prove so good as had been represented.

After the departure of Lieutenant Clarkson (for some time governor of the colony) many of the settlers began to complain of the government. Some, because their lands had not been given according to agreement made by Mr. Clarkson. Others, mechanics and day-laborers, because they did not receive a sufficient compensation for their labor. Wages being 2s. 6d. per day, payable in goods, at 10 per cent. upon cost and expenses. Their feeling of discontent was encouraged by an officer of the company who had not favored Mr. Clarkson's views, and was probably desirous of advancement.

Two of their number were sent to England to lay their grievances before the "Court of Directors." They were kindly received and supported at the company's expense, but the court did not find it advisable to accede to their demands.

The settlers had good cause to complain, but, on the other hand, the company had done much for them which had not originally been guaranteed.

The terms on which it received them into the colony were printed and distributed among them, and it



was expressly stipulated therein that the company was to receive an equitable compensation, according to fixed rules, for all stores and provisions supplied, and a rental for their lands. It had, however, given them three months' full allowance, equal to the common army rations, and three months' half rations, in addition to an allowance to all who were not employed by it until they could derive support from their lands. Besides this, it had furnished them with advances to aid in building their houses or to embark in trade.\* The supposed expense of establishing the colony, as estimated for two years, was £64,620, one item of which appears to have been the "provisions to the colonists before they were put in possession of their lands, estimated at £20,000."† Added to which was the loss, by fire, in the harbor of Freetown, of ship York, £15,000, and by robbery and other causes, £3,000.‡ The colonists had suffered much, though not nearly as severely as the whites, from climatorial fever and other causes, but all their trials were such as must fall to the lot of those who emigrate to a new and unhealthy country. Their delegates returned from England better satisfied of the good disposition of the company towards them, but in 1800, when an attempt was made to collect a small quit rent which had been levied upon their farms, many of them rose in open rebellion, attacked the Government House, and would have succeeded in taking matters into their own hands, had it not been for the timely arrival of a transport with five hundred and fifty maroons, (men, women and children,) from Nova Scotia, and a detachment of forty-five, rank and file, with two officers

of H. M. 24th Regiment, by whose aid they were routed. Two were killed and several made prisoners, of whom three were tried and executed. A very few of the most disaffected left the colony, and the same year aided the Timmanee natives in an unsuccessful attack against it, but the others retained their lands and became loyal to the Government. It was natural for these people to decline paying a rental, having for seven years maintained possession of their lands, and overcome the first hardships, it was yet considered but just and proper that they should contribute to the support of a Government which had done so much for them.

Mr. Clarkson had managed affairs to the satisfaction of all, during most trying times, and the Nova Scotia people seem readily to have yielded to any measure proposed by him, while but few who succeeded him appear to have won their confidence. Allowance should, however, be made, because of the advantage gained by him in visiting them in Nova Scotia, as well as for the effects of African fever, which being nervous in its nature, indisposes those laboring under it to exercise, at all times, that prudent forbearance necessary, while directing an ignorant and jealous people.

In 1803 the natives, aided by eleven of the outlawed colonists, made another attempt upon the settlement, but were, after some hard fighting on both sides, repulsed, and a permanent peace was secured. The expense of forming the settlement had proved greater than was anticipated. The attack and plundering by the French, the loss of the Company's ship by fire, wars with the natives and other losses,

\* Report of the Sierra Leone Company.

† Ditto.

‡ Ditto.

obliged the Company to resign the settlement to the Crown in 1808.

A great work had been done—a settlement of free blacks, once enslaved, had been made on that heathen coast. Savage kings and chiefs, early trained as slave hunters, longed to abandon the traffic, and though it was many years after, before the trade in slaves and slave factories were broken up along the banks of the Sierra Leone River, yet the renovating influences of civilization were being brought steadily to bear upon them; and now, that half a century has expired, the visitor can note the result of that noble Company's labors. The experiment was a costly one, but the Company's capital was raised by subscription and was the gift of generous impulses. The originators of it have gone to their long homes, but so surely as the people on that continent rise to the full stature of manhood, shaking off the ashes of barbarism in which they have so long been entombed, they must ever cherish the honored names of those philanthropists who founded the settlement of Freetown.

After the Sierra Leone Company had transferred its right to the Government, its founders organized the "African Institution," that they might the better watch over and secure the progress of their infant colony. The following extract from an annual report, states as its design, "to improve the temporal condition and moral faculties of the natives of Africa; to diffuse knowledge and excite industry, by methods adapted to the peculiar situation and manners of the inhabitants; to watch over the execution of the laws that have been passed, in this and other countries, for abolishing the African slave trade; and finally, to introduce the blessings of civilized society among a people sunk in ignorance and

barbarism, and occupying no less than a fourth part of the habitable globe."

The colony had from its foundation been obnoxious to the slave traders, many of whom were located in its neighborhood, and they had, from time to time, used all their influence with the native chiefs to defeat the objects of the settlement, and the Company which established it; but when Great Britain abolished the slave trade in 1807, Sierra Leone was chosen as the most suitable place to locate such slaves as should be captured from the traders, and a Vice Admiralty Court was established there. During the next year, three vessels were condemned, and their slaves liberated. It was found, however, that to capture slavers did not suffice to break up the trade, while no penalty was attached except the loss of vessel and cargo; accordingly, in 1811, through the influence of Mr. Brougham, an act was passed making it felony for any English subject to engage in the traffic. This had the effect to suppress English factories in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone River, and also to convince the natives in its vicinity of the sincerity as well as power of the English Government, while in an equal degree it increased their respect and friendly feeling for the colony.

The ninth report of the "African Institution" contains a statement, taken from the official returns made to the Secretary of State, of the number of liberated slaves landed in the colony, up to July 24th, 1814, and the manner in which they were provided for:

Settled in the colony, namely, as free laborers, carpenters, sawyers, masons, blacksmiths, &c., living in the mountains on their farms; the girls at school, the women married in the Royal African Corps, &c., 2,757

Men and Boys entered His Majesty's service.....	1,861
Women married to Soldiers at the Recruiting Depot.....	65
Left the colony, being natives of the surrounding Timmannee, Mandingo, Bullom and Soosoo Countries, Apprentices whose indentures are in full force at the present time.....	419
Entered His Majesty's Navy.....	347
Apprentices out of the colony.....	107
Living as servants at Goree.....	68
At the Lancasterian School in England,.....	12
Stolen from the colony—two to the Havannah and one to the Kroo Country.....	3
Died, chiefly of the scurvy and dropsy, caught on board.....	3
	283

Making a total of.....5,925

It cannot be presumed that all, or any great proportion, of these people were at that time, or ever became, civilized or converted to Christianity, but they were doubtless far happier, as freemen, in their own genial clime, than they would have been as slaves to foreign masters, and they were under the influence of white missionaries, colonists, and lawful traders, from whom they acquired such measure of civilization as made them the germ of a band of Africans who are now doing a great work among their heathen brethren. In 1819, a Court of Mixed Commission was established for the adjudication of prize slavers, taken under flags

of the several nations represented in the Court. In the same year, an accession was made to the population, by some rebel blacks, eighty-five in number, sent from Barbadoes, and the number of liberated Africans had increased to 11,278.\*

In 1827, two disbanded West India Regiments, in all 947 persons, were settled in the colony, and from 1819 to 1850,† 64,225 slaves were captured and set free. Some remained at Freetown, others were located in villages among the mountains, from three to seven miles of Freetown, or at York and Hastings, towns directly on the seaboard and sixteen miles distant; here they were induced to cultivate small farms, and as far as possible were supplied with school teachers from the several mission stations.

A large number died from diseases contracted on board the slave ships, and many were induced by Government to emigrate as apprentices to the English West Indies; others again were enabled to return to their native homes; so that, notwithstanding a constant accession of population, when the last census was taken in 1851,‡ it amounted to only 44,500, of whom 18,027 resided in the district of St. George's, Freetown.

[From the Spirit of Missions, May, 1859.]

### Letter from Bishop Payne.

It will be seen from the following letter that Bishop Payne is on his way to the United States. He proposes to spend some time by the way, and may be expected here in June.

STEAMER ETHIOPE,  
Off Bathurst River, Gambia,  
February 22d, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—Our letters, per M. C. Stevens, which sailed from Cape Palmas about a

\* Martin's British Colonies, page 178.

† Martin's British Colonies.

‡ NOTE.—The resident population in 1818 numbered 9,567; 1820, 12,521; 1822, 15,081; 1833, 29,764; 1836, 37,463; 1849, 46,367; 1850, 44,472; 1851, 44,501.



month ago, will have apprised you of our purpose to return to the United States, via Madeira and England. I think you were therein informed that the state of my health forbade my remaining on the coast any longer than was absolutely necessary for initiating our new brethren, Hubbard and Messenger, into their duties at Cavalla. I omitted to mention that before my departure the former of these brethren was admitted to the order of Deacons, and the latter to that of Presbyters. It was arranged that brother Hubbard should take the principal charge of Cavalla station, leaving brother Messenger free, while assisting him, to itinerate freely, and as soon as circumstances should justify it, to proceed to Bohlen Station. Brother Rambo, according to his desire, was appointed to Rocktown.

We sailed from Cape Palmas on the 15th at one o'clock, A. M. After a very pleasant run of two days we reached Sierra Leone, where we were kindly entertained by Rev. Mr. Millward, of the Church of England Mission, and Principal of the Grammar School. We were very sorry to learn that Bishop Bowen had left for a visitation to Lagos a few days before our arrival. It was gratifying, however, to find but one opinion as to his eminent qualifications for his responsible position. Like all Christ's faithful ones he has been already tried here in affliction's furnace. His amiable companion, who had lived in the colony only long enough to be loved and valued for zeal in every good work, was taken to her rest only a few months ago.

We remained in Sierra Leone one day only, and could, therefore, see but little of missionary operations, and of the colony in general. What we did see, however, and learn, afforded gratifying proof of progress since my visits in 1841 and 1842.

In the excellent Grammar School in charge of Rev. Mr. Millward, I found about seventy students, half of them boarders, receiving, besides the usual instruction in elementary schools, lessons in Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Euclid. This school, indeed, and one connected with it, also under a European teacher, called the *model school*, are the chief institutions of the Mission for its higher training. Some years since the plan of a college was prepared, and a fine building erected for the object at *Fourah Bay*. But it has been found impossible to obtain proper subjects for it, and the project, for the present, is virtually abandoned. This fact, in the history of this older Mission and older community, is suggestive for the conduct of our own more recently organized colony and missionary efforts.

While, however, the time has not yet arrived at Sierra Leone for a college, there has been since my last visit most evident progress in religion, education, and material development. In the Church Mission, instead of about 1,500 communicants, as in 1842, there are now 3,637. I presume there has been a corresponding increase among the Wesleyans. There are now 10 native missionaries here, and 7 in Yoruba, with a corresponding increase of native assistants. I was pleased to find that two boarding schools had been organized for female education, as well as an orphan asylum on a small scale. Besides the accession to the missionary corps for the schools, there has been a much larger one to society. Scores of young men now occupy various positions, such as clerks, tradesmen, or officers, civil or military; while this class, with their parents, have passed into the position of comfortable, and in very many cases wealthy citizens. These now, indeed, begin



to be a very influential, if not the most influential portion of the community; and the substantial dwelling houses erected, and fine well-furnished stores opened, since my last visit, attest at once this true permanent substantial wealth of the place. The well furnished market with its busy throngs, the yards, stores, and quay, filled with bags of rice, ginger, groundnuts, and various other kinds of merchandise, the numerous vessels, amounting to some twenty square-rigged, besides numerous boats and canoes, all astir (save the condemned slavers) with the din of business, all furnished evidence of the same kind.

Rev. Mr. Millward had previously written to me, expressing his earnest wish to do something for the Kroomen resident at Sierra Leone, and now desired me to visit them with him. I took great pleasure in devoting two hours immediately before we separated to this object. To my surprise I found near one hundred men from the Grebo tribe resident here, besides many more of the proper Kroo people. One of their number, *Walter Lowrie*, formerly in the Settra Kroo Presbyterian Mission, has been for some time past a preacher in one of the Wesleyan Chapels here. The surprise and delight of the Cape Palmas people in finding one so recently from their home, speaking their language, and so well acquainted with all the affairs of their home, were very great. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Millward may succeed in bringing this long neglected class under the influence of the Gospel.

I was pleased to learn that the Church missionaries here, led on by their earnest bishop, have determined to direct more effort than hitherto to itinerant labors. I had proof, indeed, that they had already begun this good work, for passing along one of the retired streets I

found a European catechist standing in the midst of a motley group, preaching the glad tidings. Thus God puts it in the hearts of his faithful ones to labor now, all abroad. To His name be the praise!

We were hurried away from Sierra Leone too soon, at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. Next day, Captain French very cheerfully assenting, I held services and preached on the quarter-deck. The passengers, and as many of the officers of the ship as could attend, were present, and gave very respectful attention.

This morning at ten o'clock, we anchored in the position from which I write to you. The town of Bathurst is situated on an island, on the south side of the Gambia, perhaps eight miles from its mouth. The front side, extending a mile along the river, presents from the anchorage a very handsome appearance. Here are the Custom House, Barracks, Governor's House, Hospital and Chaplain's House, with some of the best buildings belonging to merchants and others. Going on shore, however, I soon ascertained that the front is by far the most pleasant portion of the town. The next street is but poorly built, while the third and fourth are for the most part made up of native thatched houses, bounded in their rear by a marsh. The land is white sand, which, in the almost total absence of trees, glares fearfully under a burning sun; while its slight elevation—only a few feet above the river—makes it impossible to drain it in the rainy season. It is consequently very unhealthy in this season. The European portion of the town is bounded on the east by the small, square thatched cottages of the *Jolofs*, the original proprietors of the soil, and on the west by similar houses occupied by recaptured Africans and their descendants.

In passing through the streets,

the most striking objects are the Jolofs and Mandingoes, in their flowing robes, often of snowy whiteness, turbans, with money bags of native leather, curiously wrought, and gree-grees of similar materials, inclosing as they say nine words from the Koran, dangling about their necks. Upon these they place a very high value, not only on account of their workmanship, but their supposed potency as charms.

Having made the circuit of the town, I called at the mission house of the Wesleyans. I was very kindly received by the Rev. Messrs. Cooper and Peet, the European missionaries at present in charge of the station there and on McCarthy's Island, 400 miles up the Gambia. In the school taught near the mission house there is an average attendance of 120 scholars, while there are as many as 300 on the roll. The missionaries here, *as at all missionary stations on the Coast, feel in great need of properly qualified European and American catechists and teachers.* Very few of those as yet raised up in this country are qualified to act otherwise than as assistant teachers. The missionaries there, besides laboring for the more civilized part of the community around them, make efforts to convert the *Jolofs* and *Mandingoes*. The former listen respectfully, but the latter always ridicule as often as the name of Jesus is spoken.

According to the last report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, there were in St. Mary's District, including Bathurst and the southern side of the river,

Communicants, - - -	270
At Barra, fort and settlement,	33
At McCarthy's Island, four hundred miles inland, -	96
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	399
Aggregate of scholars in these places, - - - -	376

The number of scholars in the schools, as well as of attendants on public worship, with the Wesleyans, seems but a small proportion out of a population of *six thousand*. And yet there is no other Protestant service except one in the barracks by the British Chaplain, on Sabbath morning, and no other school except one in the same place for soldier's children, numbering not above *twenty*.

Aware there was an establishment of French Roman Catholics here, I determined to visit them also. I was at first conducted by a lad into a school-room, where I found a Sierra Leona (African youth) instructing perhaps a dozen children from an English primary book containing the leading events in our Saviour's life. The teacher invited me to visit the priest, which I did. As I approached I observed two on the balcony, apparently engaged in reading devotional works, but as I ascended one withdrew. The other, a Frenchman, very politely invited me into a very plain apartment, and entered into conversation through an interpreter. He informed me, that his mission here is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Goree*, and that they are sending missionaries to Akkra and Dahomey, on the Gold Coast. I observe by the English papers (though the priest did not mention it) that we are to have them in Liberia, also. As I was leaving, at my request, the priest gave me two primary books in the *Jolof* language, and showed me their church. This was a neat building, less peculiarly Romanist than I expected. He said the building is well filled on Sabbaths, which did not agree with the account I had from the Wesleyans.

We expect to leave this port for Teneriffe and Madeira to-morrow at 12 o'clock, arriving at the latter place (where we may remain a month) in a week.

## Intelligence.

## SLAVE TRADE.

The late Southern Convention at Vicksburg adopted by 25 majority the following resolution, offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, as a substitute for still more objectionable resolutions presented by Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, who accepted the substitute:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention all laws, State or Federal, prohibiting the African slave trade, ought to be abolished.

In the course of the previous debate the Hon. H. S. Foote denounced the policy of Mr. Spratt as treasonable. After the passage of the substitute by Mr. Davis, Mr. Foote and his friends offered a protest declaring that Mr. Davis' resolution "did not embody the sentiment of the people of the eight Southern States represented on the floor," &c. &c. The President of the Convention was sustained in his opinion, that the protest was disrespectful. Mr. Foote and Mr. Patridge, the first two signers of the protest, then declared themselves no longer members of the Convention; Mr. Foote saying indignantly "that within forty-eight hours a mass assemblage of the people of Mississippi would reprove the action of the Convention."

## Labors in the Cause.

THE REV. JOHN ORCUTT, Traveling Secretary of this Society, has, as usual, been very successful recently, in his endeavors to promote the cause and increase the funds of the Society. The generous donations of the friends of the Society in Connecticut, show that they well understand its merits, and appreciate the motives and fidelity of the very efficient and earnest advocate, who annually invites their co-operation.

The Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, (Ohio,) has, through sickness, been compelled for a few weeks to suspend his exertions; but we are glad to learn that he is again, with restored strength, in the field. Ohio, in great part, with Indiana and Illinois, are under his supervision, and the thorough cultivation of so wide a region can hardly be expected from any one man. But very much may be expected from the energy of Mr. Nicholson, who has had large experience in benevolent enterprises.

—REV. HENRY BOARDMAN, a native African, and nephew of an African king, was married in New York on Tuesday, to an educated mulatto lady from Baltimore, and both sailed immediately as Missionaries to Africa, in company with Rev. Ira Princeton and wife, returning Missionaries.

—EDWARD MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, has sent for trial to Liberia, Dr. Pascal's remedy against intermittent fevers. All the physicians of Liberia have been supplied with it by Mr. Morris, gratuitously, that its value may be fully tested, and several letters are received, showing that it has proved effectual in many cases.

## LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The Legislature of Liberia at the last session would not legalize the building of the College at Monrovia. A memorial was received by both houses from the Board of Donation, which gave great offence to many, if not a majority of the Legislature. The substance was that the College ought to be built at Monrovia, and that the Board of Donation would not consent to its erection anywhere, if it did not meet with the approval of the Trustees here. Thus matters stand.

THE REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER, of Windsor, Vt., has just entered upon his work in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. He observes, in a recent letter:

"It will require time and much patient, persevering labor, to make this part of New England very productive of funds. But I find warm, *decided* friends every where. They are few, and as to popularity, at present despondent; but they are resolute and unwavering as to the final issue. I am spending the month of May chiefly in New Hampshire, with a view to the formation of a State Society. Our friends at Concord are quite ready to enter upon the work anew, and we are hoping for much good from the proposed meeting."

"Near the last of June or first of July, I expect to go to Maine, and remain until September."

The *Telegraph*, printed in Bradford, Vt., notices with commendation the discourses of Mr. Butler, delivered in that town, and "rejoices in the indications of an increased interest in the community in regard to this important subject"



### Oration of the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS very able and eloquent discourse has, at the earnest invitation of the friends of the Cause, been delivered to large assemblies in many of our principal cities, and everywhere received with the respect and admiration expressed towards it by the late general meeting of the Society. By his cheerful labors for Colonization, Mr. Latrobe is demonstrating his entire and disinterested concern for its triumph. May the whole country soon sustain it with an equally just and ardent enthusiasm.

### St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas.

THAT admirable apostolic laborer in the cause of Christ, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Missionary of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas, has enclosed to us, in a brief but interesting letter, an appeal in behalf of a hospital about to be established at that prominent point on the Western Coast of Africa. To make known the object, he feels "assured, is all that is necessary. Cape Palmas is improving every year. The English steamers now stop here monthly, having been withdrawn from Monrovia. The chief reason is that Kroomen can here be conveniently and safely landed, as well as obtained, when needed." We shall publish this appeal, with pleasure, in our next number.

### African Civilization Society.

THIS Society, recently organized in the City of New York, held its first anniversary in that city on the 11th of May. Its objects, as stated in its Report, are the evangelization and civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of Africa, in any part of the world; the destruction of the African slave trade by the promotion of lawful African commerce; the encouragement of the culture of African productions for the markets of the world; and the elevation of the character and condition of the African race every where. Addresses were made by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet is President of this Society, and the Rev. Theodore Bourne, Secretary.

### Liberian Enterprize.

THE New York Journal of Commerce maintains that our Government should encourage trade between this country and Liberia, because of its increasing value and the estimation in which it is held by foreign Powers. Four Liberian vessels have come with cargoes to the United States during the past year; one of them bringing 14,000 pounds of sugar, 17,000 gallons of syrup, with palm oil, camwood and coffee. The Journal states:

"We have yet another progressive step to notice. We are informed that a colored firm, Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar,

have established a commercial house in this city, in connection with one at Monrovia, for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the Liberian trade, and have purchased the bark *Mendi*, a vessel of 300 or 400 tons burthen, to run as a regular freight and passenger packet between this port and Monrovia, making three or four trips a year. They have also contracted for a small steamer, which they design to run coastwise between Cape Palmas and Monrovia, touching at all principal points to collect freight and passengers, and to connect with the above vessel on her regular sailing days; also to convey the mails regularly from these points to Monrovia. This will prove a great accommodation to merchants and others, and we wish the enterprise all possible success."



### Further Arrival from Liberia, and Departure of the Mendi.

THE Schooner Antelope arrived at New York a few days ago, from Liberia, bringing about twenty tons of sugar, seven thousand gallons of palm oil, and a quantity of camwood, and African coffee. When the Antelope left, the farmers on the St. Paul's were in the midst of their sugar-making, and could she have stayed a few days longer, she would have brought twice the quantity. The Antelope touched at Cape Mount, and reports Robertsport in a most flourishing condition, giving

every evidence of enterprise and prosperity. The Journal of Commerce announces that the Bark Mendi was to sail on the 21st ult. with more than thirty highly intelligent emigrants, chiefly from the State of New York. This fine bark is chartered by Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, a firm of colored men engaged in the Liberia trade.

(The bark *Mendi* sailed on the 25th ult. with 45 passengers, destined to their African home, 33 being emigrants—28 adults and 5 children.)

### The New York State Colonization Society.

THE Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, May 10, at the Lafayette Place Church. Rev. G. Spring, D. D., presided. After prayer, the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Dr. Pinney, read his Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

The Report, with a brief tribute to their memory, refers to the many eminent friends of the Colonization Society who have died since May, 1858. The names of the venerable Archibald McIntyre, of Albany, who died May 5, aged 86 years; of Anson G. Phelps, jr., who lived but little over one week after the last annual meeting, and died in the prime of life, pre-eminently distinguished for Christian liberality; of Hon. B. F. Butler, the eminent lawyer and civilian; of John Beveridge, for years liberally engaged in supporting colored youth in a course of education—these all of the State of New York, and a long list from other sections of the land.

The Treasurer's Report shows that the Society has received during the year, \$9,778.34, which, with the income from the Education Fund, makes up \$11,070.

The Report considered the prospect of a larger emigration from the Northern, Middle and Western States, encouraging. The past year is regarded as one of unusual prosperity and advancement in Liberia. The efforts of the Society to advance the standard of education, to support promising young Liberians to learn needful mechanical arts, and to pursue medical, legal and theological studies, have produced results very gratifying. Stimulated by the review, the friends of this noble philanthropy are urged to renewed and increased effort.

The addresses of the Rev. Mr. Wedg-

wood and the Hon. Mr. Johnson, of Liberia, were full of interest. Mr. Johnson replied to several questions in a very satisfactory manner; dwelt upon the commercial progress and Christian influence of Liberia; upon its elevation of the native African tribes, and thought colored men especially should regard it favorably, since it demonstrated their capacity for self-government, and secured to them respect before the nations. He thought Americans not to be alone in lacking respect for the colored race. Prejudices are to be overcome elsewhere.

The meeting was further addressed by the Hon. Mr. Jackson, from the New Jersey Society, and the Rev. Mr. Gale, of New York, who presented the original manuscript, dated Sept. 2, 1815, which was prepared by Samuel J. Mills, when first mediating the project of colonization. He gave an abstract of its contents, to show how thoroughly benevolent were the original motives of the projectors of this Society.

After an address from the Rev. Mr. Bird, a missionary for several years in Hayti, the same officers were chosen as last year, with the following exceptions: In place of A. G. Phelps, President, (deceased,) Rev. G. Spring, D. D.; and the following names were added to the list of managers: A. Merwin, Esq., R. P. Buck, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., and Robert Carter, Esq.

The Appeal of the New York State Colonization Society for collections in all churches for the cause of Africa, will, we trust, meet with universal approbation.

# Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1859.

## MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:	
<i>Bangor</i> —George W. Pickering,	
\$10, William Jewell, \$1.....	11 00
<i>New Castle</i> —Ebenezer Farley, and	
Mary Farley, \$2 each.....	4 00
<i>Wiscasset</i> —Capt. Patrick Lenox,	
4th payment for life membership	
of A. C. S.....	5 00
	20 00

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler:	
<i>Concord</i> —Hon. N. G. Upham,	
and Gen. J. Lowe, \$5 each, J.	
B. Walker, \$4, Samuel Coffin,	
Rev. C. W. Flanders, Rev. H.	
E. Parker, \$2 each, F. N.	
Fiske, Dr. Carter, Gen'l R.	
Davis, J. C. A. Wingate, L.	
D. Stevens, and Arthur Fletcher,	
\$1 each.....	26 00
By Rev. Edward Emerson:	
<i>Hollis</i> —Noah Farley, \$3, Cyrus	
Burge, \$2, Benj. Whitney, \$5,	
Rev. Mr. Day, \$1, Rev. Mr.	
Jewett, \$2, Mr. Emerson and	
friends, \$7.....	20 00
	46 00

## VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler:	
<i>West Hartford</i> —A friend, \$3, Sun-	
dry small sums, \$1.....	4 00
<i>Norwich</i> —Henry Blood, \$5, John	
Emerson, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Bradford</i> —Dea. Geo. W. Prichard,	
J. A. Hardy, \$5.50 each, R.	
M. Croomsby, E. Prichard, Dea.	
Thomas C. Shaw, Arad Steb-	
bins, Horace Strickland, and	
Rev. Silas McKeen, \$1 each,	
in part to constitute Rev. Silas	
McKeen a life member of A.	
C. S.....	18 00
<i>Enosburg</i> —Collected by Levi Nich-	
ols, Esq., from the following,	
viz: Geo. Adams, \$2, S. H.	
Dow, \$1, Mrs. K. S. Nichols,	
\$2.....	5 00
	33 00

## MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Capt. Wm. Cush-	
ing, and Capt. Micajah Lunt,	
each \$20, Miss F. B. Banister,	
and Wm. Stone, each \$5, Josiah	

Little and David Wood, each	
\$2, Mrs. Joshua Hale and child,	
\$2, A. W. Mittimer, and Mrs.	
S. Little, each \$1.50, Mrs. J.	
C. March, Jacob Stone, James	
Webster, and Miss Mary Hale,	
each \$1, Carlton Dole, \$2....	65 00
<i>Haverhill</i> —L. Johnson, W. R.	
Whittier, and E. C. Ames,	
each \$1.....	3 00
	68 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100,	
Gov. Buckingham, \$20, Wm.	
P. Greene, \$25, James Lloyd	
Greene, \$15, Wm. Williams,	
J. F. Slater, Mrs. Wolcott Hun-	
tington, D. W. Coit, each \$10,	
J. M. Huntington, Geo. Per-	
kins, Charles Spaulding, D.	
Smith, R. W. Tompkins, Wm.	
P. Greene, jr., Mrs. N. C. Rey-	
nolds, E. O. Abbot, Mrs. Chas.	
Spaulding, Mrs. Russell Hub-	
bard, Mrs. Henry Strong, L.	
F. S. Foster, each \$5; Mrs. S.	
C. Morgan, L. W. Carroll, G.	
Greene, Mrs. H. A. Thomas,	
each \$3; J. Dunham, Jer.	
Halsey, J. Huntington, each	
\$2; J. P. Barstow, F. Johnson,	
each \$1.....	280 00
<i>New London</i> —Thos. W. Williams,	
\$30, W. C. Crump, \$20, A.	
F. Prentis, C. A. Lewis, each	
\$10; W. W. Cutler, A. Barnes,	
H. P. Haven, Mrs. S. Cleave-	
land, Mrs. Ellen Gurley, Mrs.	
Mary C. Chew, Mrs. M. H.	
Lewis, Asa Otis, each \$5; Miss	
C. E. Rainey, Miss J. S. Rich-	
ards, Mrs. Edward Learned,	
Capt. Prentis, each \$3; Mrs.	
J. C. Learned, J. C. Douglas,	
P. D. Irish, Dr. Manwaring,	
each \$1.....	126 00
<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker, \$20,	
J. & E. Parker, \$10—\$30, to	
constitute their pastor, Rev.	
Wm. McAlister, a life member	
of the A. C. S. Wm. J. Ives,	
\$5, L. Birdsey, \$2, J. Ives, \$1,	
Cash by Wm. J. Ives, \$22—	
\$30, to constitute their pastor,	
Rev. Daniel H. Miller, a life	
member of the A. C. S. W.	
Booth, \$2.....	62 00

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	813 50

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<i>Pawcatuck</i> —Rev. Constantine Blodget.....	3 00
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<i>Findley</i> —D. D. Goncher.....	10 00
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By Rev. John C. Stockton:

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<i>Alexandria</i> —Capt. Looker, Hiram Wright and E. B. Pratt, each \$1, and L. Hall, 50 cents.....	3 50
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<i>Omaha</i> —John Harris—"another mite".....	10 00
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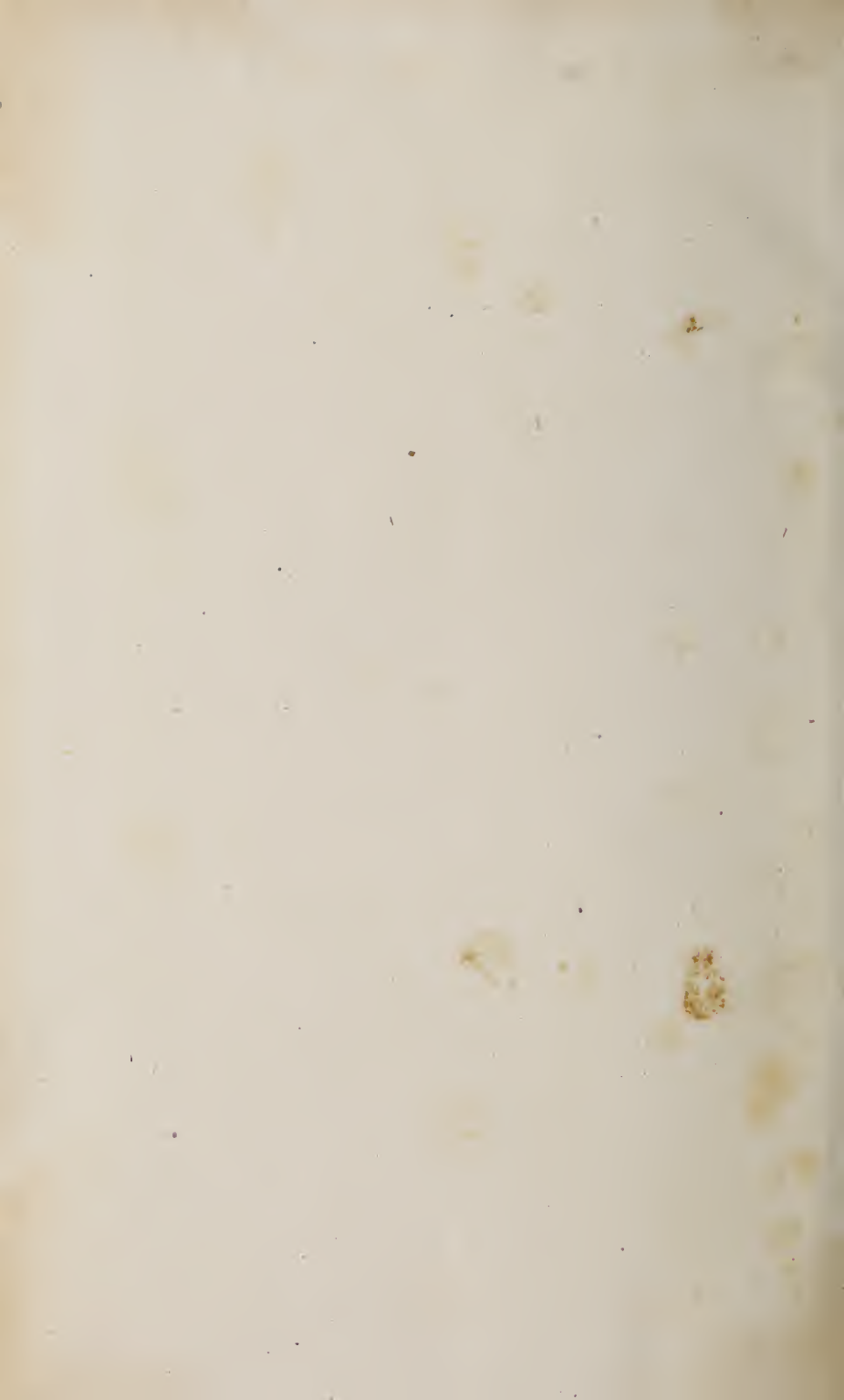
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<i>Thomaston</i> —Edward O'Brien,	



and Capt. Wm. Singer, \$1 each. <i>Portland</i> —Thos. Amory Deblois, H. J. Libby, Sewall Strout, Hon. Joseph Howard, J. G. Tolford, Byron Greenough, George F. Shepley, \$1 each. <i>Bangor</i> —Mich'l Schwartz, D. F. Leavitt, Leonard Jones, Samuel Clarke, Daniel Bradley, Capt. Sylvanus Rich, \$1 each to Jan. 1860. <i>Brewer</i> —Joshua Chamberlain, jr., to 1 Nov. '59, \$1. <i>Hampden</i> —Dea. Benjamin Crosby, to 1 Oct. '59, \$1. <i>Bath</i> —Charles Clapp, to July, '59, \$5. <i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. J. Abby, to Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Warren</i> —Edwin Smith, in full, \$2. <i>New Castle</i> —Eben Farley, to 1 Nov. '59, Capt. S. Hanley, Col. J. Gliddon, Daniel Day, and Joseph Day, to Sept. '59, \$1 each; Thos. Chapman, 2d, to May, '60, \$1. <i>Gorham</i> —Josiah Peirce, \$1, Toppan Robie, Esq., and Nathan Burnett, \$2 each to Jan. '60. <i>Wiscasset</i> —James Taylor, and Henry Ingalls, to 1 May, '60, \$1 each, Rice & Dana, to 1 Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Brunswick</i> —Capt. Jos. Badger, to 1 Nov. '59, \$1, Pres't Leonard Woods, to 1 Nov. '59, \$2, Hon. C. J. Gilman, in full, \$1. <i>Portland</i> —Robert Holyoke, to Sept. '59, \$2, Oliver Gerrish, Lowell and Senter, to May, '60, \$1 each.....	47 00
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Miss A. C. Hasseltine, to 1 Jan. '60, \$2. <i>Salem</i> —John Dike, H. Whipple, R. C. Manning, Mrs. G. T. Sanders, Mrs. Nathaniel Saltonstall, to 1 Mar. '60, \$1 each.....	26 00
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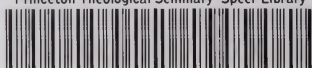


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